

"(m) Environmental offences should be framed in such a manner as to cover transboundary and transnational situations. On the one hand, the principle of ubiquity should be taken into consideration in the application of the principle of territoriality. On the other hand, the possibilities of prosecution of crimes of an extraterritorial nature might be extended by applying the principle of nationality, the principle of 'extradite or prosecute' or, for example in cases of generally acknowledged international crimes, even the principle of universality;

"(n) The use of legal instruments of international cooperation, such as those on extradition, mutual legal assistance and/or transfer of proceedings, should be supported and expanded. Environmental crimes of particular gravity or importance should become extraditable offences;

"(o) In order to facilitate the prosecution of international crimes, in particular environmental crimes, States should consider the viability of establishing an international criminal court. Regional initiatives for the establishment of an international court for the prosecution of environmental crimes should be welcomed;

"(p) States should consider, at least at the regional level, a minimum harmonization of environmental offences as a basis for international cooperation. In this respect, efforts to promote such harmonization, such as those of the Council of Europe and the Central American States, should be supported;

"(q) International cooperation in the enforcement of environmental laws should be fostered by the provision of technical assistance bilaterally, multilaterally and through relevant international agencies, such as the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and similar regional institutes. Further research in this area, including the nature and extent of polluting activities, sanctioning strategies and the appropriate mix of measures in particular situations, should be encouraged."

46. At the 13th meeting, on 5 May, Austria, Greece, 61/ Morocco, Sweden 61/ and Turkey 61/ joined in sponsoring draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.5/Rev.1.

47. Also at the 13th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.19), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.5/Rev.1.

48. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.19 (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

49. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Brazil made a statement.

50. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.19, draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.5/Rev.1 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Control of the proceeds of crime

51. At the 10th meeting, on 3 May 1994, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.6) entitled "Control of the proceeds of crime".

52. The draft resolution was subsequently revised and circulated in document E/CN.15/1994/L.6/Rev.1.

53. At the 13th meeting, on 5 May, the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Alarmed by the scope and growth of proceeds of crime and their impact on national economies,

"Convinced that the international action against organized transnational crime can only be effective if it devotes particular attention to prevention and control of the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime,

"Convinced also that effective prevention and control of the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime requires concerted global action to curb the capacity of criminal organizations to transfer the proceeds of their activities across national frontiers by taking advantage of gaps in international cooperation,

"Convinced further that criminal organizations engage in a multitude of criminal activities generating illicit profits and that international action aimed at controlling the proceeds of crime can therefore only be effective if it takes into account all aspects of the problem,

"Deeply concerned over the ability of organized criminal groups to infiltrate the national economies of countries in transition and to use them for the investment of their illicit proceeds,

"Recalling its resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993 and General Assembly resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993,

"Recalling also the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system,

"Welcoming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Italy and to the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council for organizing the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 17 to 21 June 1994;

"2. Recommends that the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, from 24 to

26 October 1994, should take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference;

"3. Notes with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to establish and maintain close cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and other entities active in the field of controlling the proceeds of crime, including the regular exchange of information, and calls upon those entities to extend their full support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its relevant activities;

"5. Also requests the Secretary-General to develop, taking into account the work already carried out by Member States and intergovernmental organizations, a set of principles and issues that should be addressed in substantive and procedural legislation on prevention and control of the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime, for incorporation in national penal and procedural codes by Member States wishing to do so;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General within overall existing resources to organize, or to facilitate the organization of, in coordination with Member States and intergovernmental organizations, regional training seminars, including such seminars for countries in transition, designed to provide criminal justice personnel with the capacity to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases involving the laundering and control of the proceeds of crime;

"7. Invites Member States to avail themselves of the advisory services and practical assistance available through the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with interested Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, financial and academic institutions, and individual experts of recognized calibre, to assist Member States in elaborating model curricula and manuals for higher legal education and of designing special courses in academic institutions on various aspects of prevention and control of the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime;

"9. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue its consideration of prevention and control of the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session on international, regional and other initiatives for prevention and control of the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime, including recommendations for further concerted action at the global level, and on the implementation of the present resolution and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/30."

54. At the 14th meeting, on 6 May, Armenia, 61/ Belarus, 61/ Bulgaria, Croatia, 61/ Georgia, 61/ Germany, Jordan, 61/ Romania, 61/ Saudi Arabia, 61/ Uganda, the United States of America and Uruguay joined in sponsoring draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.6/Rev.1.

55. Also at the 14th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.27), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.6/Rev.1.

56. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.27 (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

57. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.27, draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.6/Rev.1 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Criminal justice action to combat the organized smuggling
of illegal migrants across national boundaries

58. At the 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the representative of the United States of America, also on behalf of Finland, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.8) entitled "Criminal justice action to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/102 of 20 December 1993, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its third session, to consider giving special attention to the question of alien smuggling in order to encourage international cooperation to address that problem,

"Concerned about the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations that illicitly profit by smuggling humans and preying on the dignity and lives of migrants,

"Directing attention to crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular to the activities of those who organize and facilitate the smuggling of illegal migrants rather than to the illegal migrants themselves,

"Recognizing that organized international criminal groups are becoming increasingly active in smuggling individuals across national boundaries and that they often convince individuals to migrate illegally by various means for enormous profits that are frequently used to finance numerous other criminal activities, thus bringing great harm to the States concerned,

"Aware that such activities endanger the lives of the individual migrants involved and impose severe costs on the international community, particularly upon certain States that have been called upon to rescue and to provide medical care, food, housing and transportation for such individuals,

"Acknowledging that socio-economic factors influence the problem of illegal migrant smuggling and also contribute to the complexity of present international migration,

"Noting that smugglers, particularly in the State of destination of the illegal migrants being smuggled, often force migrants into forms of debt bondage or servitude, commonly involving criminal activities, in order to pay for their passage,

"Convinced of the need to provide humane treatment and to protect fully the human rights of migrants,

"Recognizing that such illegal smuggling activity has high social and economic costs, contributes to official corruption, and burdens law enforcement agencies in all States where illegal migrants transit or are found,

"Recalling the undertaking of States parties to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956, to take all practicable and necessary legislative and other measures to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition of or abandonment of the practice of debt bondage,

"Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, including their right to control their own borders,

"Concerned that the smuggling of illegal migrants undermines public confidence in policies and procedures for lawful immigration and for ensuring the protection of genuine refugees,

"Emphasizing that international efforts to prevent the smuggling of illegal migrants should not inhibit legal migration or freedom of travel, or undercut the protection provided by international law to refugees,

"Noting that the smuggling of illegal migrants can involve criminal elements in many States, including the State or States where the smuggling scheme was planned, the State of nationality of the aliens, the State where the means of transport was prepared, the flag State of any vessels or aircraft that transport the aliens, States through which the aliens transit to their destination or in order to be repatriated, and the State of destination,

"Convinced of the need for all States to enact domestic criminal legislation that makes it a criminal offence to engage in the various aspects of smuggling illegal migrants and that attaches severe penalties to such conduct,

"1. Condemns the practice of smuggling illegal migrants in violation of international and national law, and without regard for the safety, well-being and human rights of the migrants;

"2. Recognizes that the smuggling of illegal migrants is a widespread international criminal activity frequently involving highly organized international syndicates that traffic in human cargo, without regard for the dangerous and inhumane conditions to which illegal migrants are subjected, and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards;

"3. Acknowledges the substantial role played by organized transnational crime in illegal migrant smuggling activities in many parts of the world;

"4. Requests States to share information, coordinate immigration and law enforcement activities and otherwise cooperate in order to prevent the illegal transport by smugglers of third-country nationals through their territory;

"5. Reaffirms the need to observe fully international and national law in dealing with the smuggling of illegal migrants, including the provision of humane treatment and strict observance of all human rights of migrants;

"6. Urges States to take prompt and effective steps to frustrate the objectives and activities of the smugglers of illegal migrants, thus protecting would-be migrants from exploitation and loss of life;

"7. Calls upon all States to undertake effective and expeditious measures to combat directly and indirectly all aspects of the vicious organized crime activities that constitute the smuggling of illegal migrants, including all elements of the transport of illegal economic migrants, such as falsification of travel documents, money-laundering, systematic extortion, misuse of international commercial aviation, and maritime transport in violation of international standards;

"8. Suggests, in particular, that all States should enact and vigorously enforce domestic criminal legislation entailing severe penalties for specific conduct constituting organized criminal activities related to the smuggling of illegal migrants, including:

"(a) Organizing or knowingly transporting, or aiding or assisting in transporting, illegal migrants to a State of destination without valid immigration or travel documents;

"(b) Forging, counterfeiting, altering or falsely making immigration or travel documents, or knowingly using such false documents;

"9. Also suggests that all States should enact effective domestic legislation permitting seizure and forfeiture to government authorities of all property, both real and personal, that is used to smuggle illegal migrants, as well as all property, both real and personal, that constitutes, is derived from, or is traceable to proceeds from the smuggling, illegal transport or harbouring of illegal migrants;

"10. Encourages Member States and relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to respond promptly to the invitation of the General Assembly contained in its resolution 48/102 to report to the Secretary-General on the measures they have taken to combat alien smuggling in sufficient time for their contributions to be included in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

"11. Decides that the ever-growing problem of organized smuggling of illegal migrants requires the continuing scrutiny of the international community in general and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in particular, the Commission having considered the problem at its

third session in the context of the broader problem of organized transnational crime."

59. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Finland, Germany, Mexico, 61/ the Philippines, Poland, Turkey, 61/ and the United States of America, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.8/Rev.1) entitled "Criminal justice action to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants across national boundaries", which he further orally revised.

60. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.8/Rev.1, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

Violence against women and children

61. At the 9th meeting, on 3 May 1994, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Argentina, 61/ Australia, Belgium, 61/ Brazil, Canada, 61/ Colombia, Finland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 61/ Malta, 61/ the Netherlands, 61/ the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, 61/ Sweden, 61/ Turkey, 61/ Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 61/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.11) entitled "Violence against women and children". Subsequently, Austria, Egypt, 61/ Germany, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, 61/ Saudi Arabia 61/ and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

62. The draft resolution was subsequently revised and circulated in document E/CN.15/1994/L.11/Rev.1. Kuwait 61/ joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,

"Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, annex, will contribute to the elimination of violence against women and that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, strengthens and complements this process,

"Concerned that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace, as recognized in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which recommend a set of measures to combat violence against women, and to the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

"Bearing in mind that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women sets out various forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence against women and provides that States should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to the elimination of violence against women,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/110 of 20 December 1993 on violence against women migrant workers, which urges Member States to ensure that the rights of women migrant workers are protected, in particular against violence,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/26 of 27 July 1993, on violence against women in all its forms,

"Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/46 of 8 March 1993, in which the Commission, inter alia, condemned acts of violence and violations of human rights directed specifically against women,

"Recognizing the particular role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting equality between women and men,

"Bearing in mind that the protection of human rights is a significant consideration in the criminal justice system as a whole,

"Calling attention to the fact that it is important that perpetrators of domestic violence receive appropriate punishment and that appropriate crime prevention measures be instituted,

"Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/23) affirmed that gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and must be eliminated,

"Recalling also that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action states, inter alia, that effective measures are required against female infanticide, harmful child labour, the sale of children and their organs, child prostitution, child pornography and other forms of sexual abuse,

"Recalling further that article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25, annex, of 20 November 1989, states that States parties to the Convention should take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence,

"Noting with satisfaction the action taken, under the auspices of the Council of Europe, aimed at setting up an effective instrument to secure the exercise by minors of their rights,

"Looking forward to the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing in 1995,

"Alarmed by the marked increase in acts of sexual violence directed notably against women and children, as expressed in the Final Declaration of the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, held at Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993, and reiterating that such acts constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law,

"Noting the Workshop on Domestic Violence Issues in Central and Eastern European Countries, held at Budapest from 8 to 9 April 1994, organized jointly by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and

Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Hungarian Ministry of Justice,

"Recognizing the work being done by non-governmental organizations in eliminating violence against women and children, in drawing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of violence against women and children and in assisting women and children who are victims of violence,

"1. Calls in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 45/112, annex, of 14 December 1990, for the elimination of violence against women and children in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State and emphasizes the duty of Governments to refrain from engaging in violence against women and children and to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, to punish acts of violence against women and children, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons, and to provide access to just and effective remedies and specialized assistance to victims;

"2. Calls upon all Governments, as well as intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, to take all possible steps to eliminate violence against women in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and to take all possible steps to eliminate violence against children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to disseminate information on these instruments and to promote their understanding;

"3. Urges Member States that are not already parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to become parties to those instruments and encourages Member States that are parties to those instruments to re-examine their reservations to those instruments;

"4. Urges Governments, in accordance with their constitutional and legislative systems, to take appropriate action to discourage, in their educational systems and in the mass media, the perpetuation of stereotypes of women and children that may contribute to violence against women and children;

"5. Expresses its appreciation of the decisions of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint, at its forty-sixth session, a special rapporteur to consider matters relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 1990/68 of 7 March 1990) and, at its fiftieth session, to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/45);

"6. Requests all Governments to cooperate with and assist the special rapporteurs in the performance of their tasks and duties and to furnish all relevant information requested;

"7. Invites the special rapporteurs to cooperate closely with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the discharge of its functions and to attend the fourth session of the Commission;

"8. Urges the Secretary-General to give publicity to the work of the special rapporteurs and to disseminate their findings and conclusions widely including bringing them to the attention of this Commission to assist in its work in the area of violence against women and children;

"9. Encourages the strengthening of cooperation and coordination between the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on the Status of Women, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Rights of the Child and other treaty bodies, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session on the activities of the United Nations bodies and institutions with regard to the issue of violence against women and children;

"11. Notes with appreciation the offer of the Government of Canada to translate into French the publication entitled 'Strategies for confronting domestic violence: a resource manual', which was prepared in collaboration with the Government of Canada, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and published in English with the help of the European Institute, and requests the Secretary-General to publish it as soon as possible in the other official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of regular budgetary or extrabudgetary funds;

"12. Requests the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider, as separate items, the issues of violence against women and violence against children within the discussions under topic 4 and in the context of the Workshop on the Prevention of Violent Crime and to propose recommendations to the Commission in respect of legislation, procedures, policies, practices, and technical cooperation and assistance, as well as social services, education and information on this issue;

"[13. Decides to continue its consideration of the question at its fourth session by convening an in-session working group to examine, as separate items, the issues of violence against women and violence against children in their crime prevention and criminal justice aspects and, more particularly, specific measures which can be taken in this respect, in the light of the international instruments referred to above and the recommendations of the Ninth Congress;]

"14. Invites the United Nations interregional, regional and affiliated institutes to undertake activities on issues relating to violence against women and children and to submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session on practical measures that could be taken in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to combat violence against women and children."

63. At the 14th meeting, on 6 May, the Commission had before it draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.11/Rev.2, submitted by the sponsors of E/CN.15/1994/L.11/Rev.1, now joined by Angola, 61/ Bolivia and Croatia. 61/

64. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), read out a further revision to the revised draft resolution, which had been agreed upon among informal consultations.

65. Ethiopia, 61/ Georgia, 61/ Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates 61/ and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, as orally revised.

66. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.11/Rev.2, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, Commission resolution 3/1).

International traffic in minors

67. At the 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the observer for Argentina, on behalf of Argentina, 61/ Brazil, Italy, Paraguay, Spain 61/ and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.12), entitled "International traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children)", which he orally revised. Subsequently, Bolivia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised, which read as follows:

"The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"Bearing in mind that international traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children) is one crime that is a growing preoccupation of the world community,

"Convinced of the need to provide for the criminal punishment of this form of criminal activity, which is degrading to the individual, not only because it involves illicit practices or exploitation, but also because it involves treating human beings as merchandise,

"Mindful that minors, and in particular newborn babies, constitute the age group that is the most vulnerable to such activity,

"Aware that such activity is necessarily carried out by organizations that have transnational connections, principally in developing countries,

"Noting that the international community is directing its efforts towards combating criminal organizations by coordinating global activities such as the convening of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, from 24 to 26 October 1994,

"Noting also that in some regions specific measures have been taken, such as the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on International Trafficking of Minors by the fifth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law, held in Mexico in March 1994 in the context of the Organization of American States,

"Convinced that it is essential to make the criminal punishment of such crimes universal and to promote cooperation between States to deal with them,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, particularly article 11 thereof, in which it is stated

that States parties to the Convention should take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad and, to that end, should promote the conclusion of multilateral or bilateral agreements,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family and that international traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children) undermines and destabilizes the family, the basic element of the social structure,

"Recalling also the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,

"1. Takes note of the Inter-American Convention on International Trafficking of Minors, adopted at the Fifth Inter-American Conference on Private International Law, held at Mexico City in March 1994, with the objective of, among other things, preventing and punishing international traffic in minors;

"2. Decides that the international traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children) should be given priority by the Commission at its fourth session, as it considers the priority item of organized transnational crime;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its 1994 session, to consider practical proposals to improve the coordination of efforts being made to deal with this matter by the various organs, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the Commission on Human Rights, and by other interested organs and commissions;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the world situation with regard to international traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children) using information available to the United Nations system, for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session;

"5. Decides that the matter of international traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children) should be given priority consideration by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under items 2 and 4 of its provisional agenda;

"6. Recommends that international traffic in minors (illicit traffic in children) should receive attention at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly dealing with the International Year of the Family with regard to the implementation of the relevant standards and procedures."

68. At the 13th meeting, on 5 May, Angola, 61/ Canada, 61/ Chile, 61/ Croatia, 61/ Egypt, 61/ Germany, Lebanon, 61/ Nigeria, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia 61/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

69. Also at the 13th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.22) entitled "International traffic of minors", submitted on the

basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.12, as orally revised.

70. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement.

71. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland proposed an amendment to draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.22, by which operative paragraph 4 would be replaced by a new paragraph, reading:

"Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the interregional and regional affiliated and associated institutes to explore the possibilities of preparing a report on the world situation with regard to international traffic of minors, using information available to the United Nations system, and report thereon to the Commission at its fourth session."

72. Following statements by the representatives of Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Finland, France, the United States of America and Germany and the observers for Argentina, Spain and Canada, as well as by the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), the amendment proposed by Finland was rejected.

73. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, following a statement by the representative of France, the Commission agreed to delete the square brackets around the word "priority" in operative paragraph 5.

74. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.22, as amended (see chap. I sect. C, Commission resolution 3/2).

75. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.22, draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.12 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Chapter III

IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1992/22 AND 1993/31 AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda jointly with item 5 at its 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th and 14th meetings, on 27 and 28 April and 3, 5 and 6 May 1994. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 (E/1994/13) and the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources (E/CN.15/1994/6).
2. In introducing the items, the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch noted that the Secretary-General, in his report on progress made in the implementation of Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 (E/1994/13), had briefly summarized the measures taken to follow up the relevant recommendations of the Commission at its first and second sessions, complementing other reports on specific issues that were also before the Commission. Under section 20 (Regular programme of technical cooperation) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6 (Sect. 20)), provision had been made for a second post for an interregional adviser and for increased resources for technical cooperation activities. Under section 13 (Crime control) (A/48/6 (Sect. 13)), the proposed programme budget also provided for the retention of three posts at the Professional level that had been temporarily redeployed to the Branch in 1992, in order to reinforce the institutional capacity of the programme, as well as for funds for preparations for the Ninth Congress.
3. Regarding operational activities, serious efforts had been made to meet the requests made by the Commission and individual Governments for a major reorientation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, notwithstanding the limited resources available. Technical cooperation involved activities far more cost-intensive than other areas. The report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the programme (E/CN.15/1994/6) offered an overview of such activities. Additional information on individual projects had been provided in a conference room paper (E/CN.15/1994/CRP.9). In collaboration with relevant United Nations entities and institutes, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and several Governments, the Branch had organized or contributed to 4 projects and 16 international meetings and conferences, had participated in 9 training courses and seminars and had prepared 20 sets of recommendations, manuals and other training materials. However, to further increase the effectiveness of the programme and to make it fully operational, the active involvement of Member States was of considerable importance because projects carried out so far, including those related to peace-keeping activities, had shown encouraging results.
4. Many participants agreed that little had been done to respond to the numerous requests of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council related to strengthening the programme, and expressed concern about the delay in the implementation of the relevant resolutions. The Branch could only function effectively if it was provided with a minimum of resources commensurate with the fulfilment of its mandates. Many participants requested, as a matter of

urgency, the upgrading of the Branch into a division and the establishment of a D-2 post.

5. At the same time, it was noted that it would be unrealistic to think that the regular budget of the United Nations could adequately support all the operations of the programme, and a call was made for donor Governments to be more generous in making voluntary contributions. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was cited as an example of a United Nations entity whose operations were mostly financed by voluntary contributions. Several speakers indicated that their Governments intended to strengthen the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by contributing to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or by other means, such as providing experts. For example, one Government was considering donating funds towards the establishment of a database for technical cooperation projects in central and eastern Europe, another was ready to contribute to the programme by funding an associate expert post, and another was considering making a contribution to the computerized communications activities of the Branch, including the development of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network.

6. All those who spoke on the subject underlined the fact that technical assistance was one of the main objectives of the United Nations in that field, aimed at increasing the capacity of Member States to prevent or curtail the impact of crime. It had become apparent that technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice was one of the areas contributing to the foundations of good governance and sustainable development. In line with the priorities of the Commission, it should therefore continue to be the keystone of the programme. To advance the programme further and make it more operational, there was a need to mobilize the political will of Member States through the Commission. Member States should play a more active role in other United Nations bodies in following up the recommendations of the Commission. It was also emphasized that technical assistance should be made an integral part of development efforts in general. In that context, the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women was mentioned. All relevant recommendations of the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should be communicated to the Special Rapporteur.

7. Modalities of technical assistance included the training of criminal justice personnel, the preparation of training materials, the development and implementation of technical cooperation projects and the provision of assistance within the framework of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. Some speakers suggested that technical cooperation activities should focus on organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, money-laundering and urban crime. In addition, other matters such as the prevention of crime, the treatment of offenders and the role of victims should be given proper attention. The need for technical cooperation activities in the areas of violence against women, environmental and computer-related crime and the protection of tourism was also mentioned. The practice of stationing liaison police officers in States upon request was reported. The tasks of such officers were to provide information, to give advice when requested to do so and to provide assistance to the local police in organizational and training matters.

8. Several speakers stressed that the modes of implementation should reflect the level of development, social and cultural and regional characteristics and the level of resources available locally. Requests from developing countries and model projects should be given special attention. Other speakers emphasized

the importance of regional cooperation involving countries with similar cultural backgrounds, including the ratification of regional conventions, participation in international meetings and the exchange of information.

9. A number of speakers welcomed the efforts made by the Secretariat to lay down the foundations of technical cooperation. Because of the financial problems faced by the United Nations and by Member States, including developed countries, more cost-effective forms of technical cooperation had to be devised. In-kind contributions, such as the elaboration of manuals for practitioners on specific issues, were of great relevance. Several speakers also referred to the support provided by regional or specialized institutes, which had a high level of expertise in specific fields. Others mentioned cooperation with non-governmental organizations and bilateral arrangements for providing expertise and training. The possibility of exploring the involvement of the private sector was also suggested.

10. It was stated that Governments should stop thinking of technical assistance as a purely humanitarian gesture to countries in need. Technical cooperation could lead, in the long term, to economic improvement, respect for human rights and the rule of law, better and more democratic forms of government and increased social stability. The view was expressed that what was mostly needed in technical assistance was a change of attitude. Examples were cited in which funding agencies, even if they had considered the matter, had neither requested any input from the United Nations nor made any effort to coordinate assistance with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and with the institutes of the programme network. Therefore, technical assistance should be enhanced through better cooperation between the various entities involved, particularly development and funding agencies, in order to avoid a situation in which identical requests were made to potential donors, which sometimes provided assistance to identical sectors, while other sectors were almost ignored.

11. The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme was said to provide an appropriate framework for global coordination. Several meetings on international cooperation and coordination of activities in central and eastern Europe, organized by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, had greatly contributed to those endeavours. The meetings had also provided an opportunity to present the locally prevailing conditions of the countries concerned, which had to be fully taken into account when elaborating new projects. While developing countries should integrate crime prevention and criminal justice matters into their development plans, funding agencies and donor countries should provide more funds for crime prevention activities, on the understanding that the main objective of technical assistance was to provide requesting States with the capacity to build and maintain their infrastructure.

12. The specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, in particular UNDCP, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, should consider incorporating into their activities crime prevention and criminal justice elements, including the establishment and maintenance of efficient and fair criminal justice systems, as an essential part of developmental efforts, and should utilize the expertise of the Branch in formulating and implementing such activities. It was suggested that appropriate support and training should be provided to staff in the Branch, in order to enhance the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; for example, UNDCP might wish to consider assisting

in that endeavour, as well as in designing and executing projects in areas of mutual concern.

13. Appreciation was expressed for the work of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Implementing Legislation to Foster Reliance on Model Treaties, which had met at Vienna from 18 to 21 October 1993 (E/CN.15/1994/4/Add.1). It was proposed that for crimes not dealt with by existing United Nations standards and norms, general guidelines should be prepared, such as in the case of the protection of the environment, the control of corruption and illegal banking operations.

14. Several speakers welcomed a proposal to provide assistance to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in setting up a database on technical assistance projects. The database would contain information on requests for technical assistance and on ongoing or envisaged technical assistance projects. The information would not be limited to technical assistance provided within the United Nations system, but would also include bilateral and multilateral technical assistance projects. That would allow donors and requesting Governments to form strategic alliances and would help to avoid duplication. It was suggested that the database should begin by collecting information on technical assistance in central and eastern Europe. One delegation had already provided the Secretariat with information on projects that had been carried out over the previous three years. A project for providing assistance in the introduction of jury trial and other fundamentally new provisions of procedural and judicial legislation in a country in transition was discussed. It was pointed out, however, that such important initiatives should be carried out on a larger scale and in other countries.

15. A number of speakers stressed the importance of the contributions made by the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to special missions of the United Nations, such as United Nations peace-keeping and peace-making operations. There was a need for uniform standards and norms in the training of the diverse elements of international peace-keeping personnel. Police officers from different countries who were charged with applying United Nations standards and norms had to have a thorough, common understanding of how to apply them. The programme had already made considerable efforts in that respect. Reference was made to the United Nations involvement in Cambodia and in Somalia, as well as in the former republics of Yugoslavia. A number of speakers welcomed the development of manuals, codes and training materials and the organization of training seminars on the role of civilian police in United Nations peace-keeping operations. Some representatives expressed their appreciation for the publication of a handbook prepared by the Branch on United Nations criminal justice standards for peace-keeping police. While, in the long run, it would be worthwhile to have a convention to protect United Nations peace-keeping staff and related personnel, it was recommended that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should continue its activities in that area, as they contributed considerably to institution-building and to the strengthening of the rule of law, and that the required funding should be included in the overall budget of the operation concerned.

16. The work of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme was welcomed as an extremely valuable input to the programme. Observers for the institutes of the programme highlighted their work, which was described in detail in the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes (E/CN.15/1994/10 and Corr.1), with particular reference to their efforts and achievements in technical assistance.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Information management functions of the United Nations
crime prevention and criminal justice programme

17. At the 10th meeting, on 3 May 1994, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.7) entitled "Clearing house functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme", which read as follows:

"The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly decided that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should provide States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing, and training, to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime,

"Recalling in this context General Assembly resolution 45/109 of 14 December 1990 on the computerization of criminal justice, and that computerization of criminal justice information is a means of improving clearing-house functions in criminal justice systems at the national and international levels,

"Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/34, section IV.C, of 27 July 1993, which emphasized the need to strengthen the existing clearing-house facilities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in relation to crime prevention and criminal justice issues, and to develop the capacity to match the needs for training with the opportunities available to meet them,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, section IV.C, whereby the Secretary-General was requested to report to the Commission on the progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data,

"1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the process of work on the periodical surveys of crime trends (E/CN.15/1994/2), and on improvement of computerization of criminal justice management (E/CN.15/1994/3);

"2. Expresses deep concern over the resource implications on the Branch in the light of the transfer of functions of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, from the School of Criminal Justice of the State University of New York to the United Nations Office at Vienna;

"3. Recommends changing the name of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network to the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network;

"4. Urges Member States to join and support the Network, both financially and logistically, as a viable instrument to promote and enhance the dissemination and exchange of information and the transfer of knowledge;

"5. Calls on Member States to invite criminal justice agencies to join the Network with a view to providing it with information which may be shared easily with other countries;

"6. Also calls on Member States to provide promptly and accurately the statistical information to biennial United Nations crime trends surveys, with a view to enhancing the quality and timeliness of analyses and publications;

"7. Calls further on Member States, interregional and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to assist the Secretary-General in establishing an ad hoc working group on computerization of criminal justice information with a view to advising him in developing computerization projects dealing with training and funding, as well as the evaluation of such projects;

"8. Requests Member States to give serious consideration to strengthening the clearing-house functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to provide technical and financial assistance to the development of related projects, either through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund and/or through secondment of staff to support the clearing-house functions, or other appropriate means;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the Fourth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

"10. Further requests the Secretary-General to consider strengthening the servicing of the clearing-house projects, including the United Nations surveys on crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies, by allocating staff and other resources commensurate with the intensification of work on those projects, and to submit a statement to the Commission at its fourth session on the financial implications involved in improving the undertaking of such projects;

"11. Encourages the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and regional affiliate and associate institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to intensify their work in the training of criminal justice statisticians in the framework of periodical United Nations crime trends projects;

"12. Further encourages those regional and other institutes to consider including in their draft programme budgets appropriate provisions in order to enable regular issuance of regional crime-trend reports on the basis of the results of biennial United Nations crime trends surveys."

18. At the 13th meeting, on 5 May, the representative of Austria introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.7/Rev.1) entitled "Information management functions of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme". Subsequently, Bolivia, Croatia, 61/ Egypt, 61/ Finland, Israel 61/ and the Netherlands 61/ joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. C, Commission resolution 3/3).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and
criminal justice programme

20. At the 10th meeting, on 3 May 1994, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy and Turkey, 61/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.9) entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme", which he orally revised. Subsequently, Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised, which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as its own decisions, which accorded a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and requested an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme;

"Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 47/91 of 16 December 1992 and 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to upgrade, as a matter of urgency, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat into a Division;

"Recalling further its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the programme to enable it to elaborate, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services in its area of competence upon request from Member States;

"Convinced that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can only be effective if it is provided with resources commensurate to its requirements and adequate to allow it to implement its mandates and to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the increasing requests of Member States for its services;

"Deeply concerned about the delay in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991, 47/91 of 16 December 1992, 48/103 of 20 December 1993 and its own resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, 1993/31 and 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, with respect to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch into a Division;

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 (E/1994/13);

"1. Reaffirms the priority attached to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91, and the need for the General Assembly to devote an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations to the programme;

"2. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91, 48/103 and to its resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 by strengthening the

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, by providing it with the resources required for the full implementation of its mandates and by establishing one D-2 post for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, if necessary by redeploying overall existing resources, and recommends to the General Assembly to keep under active review the staffing of the programme;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources;

"4. Calls on Member States to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to provide technical assistance as requested by Member States;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to give consistent consideration to the importance of crime prevention and criminal justice activities in the context of peace-keeping operations, and humanitarian assistance in armed conflicts;

"6. Calls upon the international financial institutions, the United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, within the context of their mandates, to give appropriate consideration to the inclusion in their programme activities of crime prevention and criminal justice issues, including the establishment and maintenance of efficient criminal justice systems, as an essential component of all developmental efforts, and to utilize the expertise of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the implementation of such activities;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within existing overall resources, support and training for the enhancement of the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

"8. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give favourable consideration to assisting the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the formulation and execution of technical assistance projects in areas of mutual concerns;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action so that the function of the Secretary of the Commission be exercised as of its fourth session by the substantive secretariat in Vienna;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

21. At the 14th meeting, on 6 May, the representative of Italy made a statement.

22. At the same meeting, Argentina, 61/ Bolivia, Egypt, 61/ France, Israel, 61/ the Philippines, Portugal, 61/ Saudi Arabia, 61/ Spain 61/ and Uganda joined in sponsoring draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.9, as orally revised.

23. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.18), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.9, as orally revised.

24. The Chief of Financial Services, Division of Administrative and Common Services of the United Nations Office at Vienna, made a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.18.

25. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and France and the observers for Argentina and Turkey.

26. A statement was made by the Chief of Financial Services, Division of Administrative and Common Services of the United Nations Office at Vienna, in response to questions raised.

27. The Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), orally revised operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.18, which read:

"Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution",

by replacing it with the following text:

"Requests the Secretary-General to ensure implementation of the present resolution in the context of his first performance report of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, if necessary through the use of the contingency fund, and to report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session".

28. Statements were made by the representatives of Italy, the United States of America and Bolivia and the observers for Turkey and the Netherlands.

29. The Chairman made a statement.

30. The Chief of Financial Services, Division of Administrative and Common Services of the United Nations Office at Vienna, also made a statement.

31. The representative of Uruguay proposed an amendment to the Vice-Chairman's oral revision, whereby the words "if necessary, through the use of the contingency fund" would be replaced by the words "if absolutely necessary, through the use of the contingency fund in cases of emergency".

32. Following a statement by the representative of Germany, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), further revised operative paragraph 11 by replacing the words "if necessary, through the use of the contingency fund" with the words "if necessary and, as appropriate, through the use of the contingency fund".

33. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.18, as further orally revised by the Vice-Chairman (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

34. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.18, draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.9, as orally revised, was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Chapter IV

UNITED NATIONS STANDARDS AND NORMS IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 15th meetings, on 28 and 29 April and 4 to 6 May 1994. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1994/7);

(b) Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), International Council of Women and Zonta International (category I); All-India Women's Conference, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Defense for Children International Movement, Howard League for Penal Reform, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, The International Association of Lions Clubs - Lions Club International, International Centre of Sociological Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies, International Federation of University Women, Italian Center of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Penal Reform International, Prison Fellowship International (PFI), The Salvation Army and World Leisure and Recreation Association (category II); and International Association of Residential and Community Alternatives (Roster) (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/2);

(c) Statement submitted by Human Rights Watch, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/7).

2. In introducing the item, the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch reviewed the work of the Branch in that area in the preceding year. He drew particular attention to such activities as training seminars and the drafting and translation of manuals for police and court personnel. He stated that the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would soon be available in all six official languages of the United Nations. The Governments of China, France, the Russian Federation and Spain had generously committed themselves to the funding of its publication in their languages, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had agreed to pay for reprinting it in English. He also outlined the involvement of the Branch in the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and in the observance in 1994 of the International Year of the Family, as well as in forthcoming world conferences.

3. Most of those who spoke on the subject expressed their appreciation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on item 6 and emphasized that United Nations standards, norms, guidelines and model treaties in crime prevention and criminal justice represented internationally agreed upon principles of desirable practice on the basis of which Governments could assess their own systems and contribute to the further development of the concept of international rule of law. Those principles covered such matters as the treatment of prisoners, the conduct of law enforcement officials, the use of force and firearms by the police, the rights of victims of crime, the

independence of the judiciary and the administration of juvenile justice. The principles could also provide a basis for domestic legislation and for bilateral and multilateral cooperation to combat national and transnational forms of crime.

4. While international instruments such as declarations, principles, guidelines, standard rules and recommendations had no legally binding effect, they had an undeniable moral strength and could provide practical guidance to the conduct of States. The value of such instruments was contingent on their acknowledgement by a large number of States.

5. There was agreement that the aim of the United Nations in reviewing progress in the use and application of the principles should not be criticizing Governments for not overcoming difficulties in that area, but rather identifying problems that might exist in implementing some standards and assisting States in overcoming obstacles.

6. Several participants stressed that the most important aspects to be taken into consideration were the dissemination of United Nations standards and norms in each State. In their view, the strategic target of strengthening understanding of, awareness of and positive attitudes towards United Nations standards and norms had to be achieved not only by law enforcement agencies, but also by other institutions, such as universities, especially law faculties, which provided human resources for future professionals in the area of criminal justice. Broad dissemination of the United Nations standards and norms would also contribute to the observance, in the period 1990-1999, of the United Nations Decade of International Law.

7. It was pointed out by some participants that Member States, while respecting United Nations norms and standards, should decide on their own priorities, based on their respective situations and the prevailing social, economic and cultural conditions. United Nations instruments could be used as guidelines for national legislation and domestic law and practice, with countries defining their own needs and requirements.

8. Many representatives underlined the crucial role of well-informed and skilled professional personnel in criminal justice systems, particularly lawyers. Some positions in criminal justice systems were hard to fill because of low wages or prejudice directed against staff, such as police officers or prison guards. Attention was drawn to the particular needs of developing countries, which frequently suffered from inadequate or obsolete criminal justice systems, deficient correctional programmes and institutions, overcrowded prisons, insufficient court facilities, a lack of record-keeping, equipment shortages and outdated communications systems.

9. It was pointed out that the best way to ensure lawful discretion in the use of power by the police force was to provide proper police training, to use modern technology and to apply clearly defined parameters in police work. Police forces should be provided with a statute that guaranteed their organization and functioning in accordance with the public interest and with respect for public freedoms. One of the problems faced was recruitment, since police wages were low in many countries. As regards policy on the use of firearms by law enforcement officials, it was noted by some delegations that the use of such weapons should be kept to a minimum. The members of the government procurator's office should have sufficient autonomy vis-à-vis the political authority to enable them to discharge their functions.

10. Some participants emphasized that justice systems in many countries needed to be updated and strengthened. Organized crime was more damaging to the State than were other crimes, as it was bringing to the forefront new problems such as the need to provide for genuine independence of the judiciary. In some countries judges had been subjected to political and economical pressure that was incompatible with impartiality and, on several occasions, judges and lawyers had been the targets of harassment and persecution. There could be real improvement by updating the system through changes aimed at providing greater protection to judges, prosecutors and lawyers. International cooperation in that area was important, as it could help implement new standards and norms that could assist in ensuring the personal safety of criminal justice officials.

11. The Commission was informed about a forthcoming expert meeting on the application of human rights standards on juveniles in detention. The meeting, being planned by Austrian authorities in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the Branch and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), would take place at Vienna in the second half of 1994. It would focus on two main themes: the exploitation of young people in such crimes as illicit drug trafficking and sexual abuse; and problems related to the detention of juveniles, with particular emphasis on group dynamics. Non-governmental organizations would be invited to attend.

12. Several speakers expressed their appreciation of the manuals and other publications issued by the Branch, especially the Compendium, and Member States were urged to have it published in their national languages.

13. It was suggested that the Secretariat should prepare and publish a brochure on the participation of Member States in universal treaties on the control of various forms of crime. It was noted that it was important for successor States to continue to fulfil the obligations of their predecessor States under international law and for depositories to be established so that successor States could confirm to them that they continued to be bound by those obligations.

14. Many speakers congratulated the Secretariat on the high quality of the draft questionnaires on the use and application of four United Nations standards and norms (E/CN.15/1994/CRP.5-8). Some stated that it was a step in the right direction and that responding to the questionnaires might involve all interested segments of society, including criminal justice professionals and non-governmental organizations. The draft questionnaires dealt with the key issues, were relatively easy to answer and to analyse and retained their potential for securing useful data. While that was a laudable effort for a new approach, the crucial test would be the response rate and the value and reliability of the information provided. Particular attention should be paid to the utilization of the feedback that would result from the questionnaires and to the evaluation of the degree of implementation of the United Nations standards and norms.

15. Some delegations, however, expressed doubt about the ability of the draft questionnaires to tap all possible reliable information. The Secretariat should not only use the questionnaires but should also explore other assessment methods that might provide useful results. At the same time, it was stressed that there should be heightened cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities to increase effectiveness of work, avoid duplication as far as possible and rationalize information-gathering.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Proposal for the development of minimum rules
for the administration of criminal justice

16. At the 7th meeting, on 29 April 1994, the observer for Argentina, 61/ also on behalf of Bolivia and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.3) entitled "Draft United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that, in many parts of the world, there is an urgent need to modernize criminal justice to bring about greater transparency, immediacy, speed and fairness in criminal proceedings,

"Recognizing that the written investigative procedure causes considerable judicial delays in many countries, resulting in prison overcrowding and a large number of persons detained without sentence, with frequent violations of fundamental guarantees and rights,

"Recalling that the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at San José, Costa Rica, from 7 to 11 March 1994, adopted a resolution, in section IV of which it recommended that Member States, if they had not yet done so, should study the introduction of oral criminal procedure, since that would make it possible to replace the written investigative and inquisitorial system, with its attendant delays, violation of the rights and fundamental guarantees of accused and convicted persons, and negation of the rights of victims,

"Recognizing that the draft United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice are designed to ensure a fair trial, in accordance with resolution 1993/26 of 25 August 1993 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

"Recalling that the draft minimum rules stipulate that preventive custody should be considered a last resort in full accord with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules),

"Bearing in mind that the draft minimum rules also stipulate that no detainee or prisoner should be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,

"Stressing that in article 6 of the draft minimum rules, it is stipulated that criminal proceedings should take place without undue delay, which will help in many countries to reduce the number of persons detained without sentence and to bring about prompt and more effective justice,

"Aware that the provisions of the draft minimum rules regarding victims are in line with the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

"Noting that the draft minimum rules stipulate that persons in preventive custody should be kept separate from convicted prisoners, as provided for in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

"Decides:

"(a) To take note of and welcome the submission of the draft United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice, prepared by an expert commission that held four working sessions at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 23 to 25 November 1990, from 3 to 5 May 1991, from 5 to 8 September 1991 and from 14 to 16 February 1992, at the invitation of the advisory board to the Presidency of the Balearic Government and with the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna;

"(b) To request the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to circulate the draft minimum rules to all Governments of States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in order to seek their views thereon and to submit the results of that consultation to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, together with the text of the draft minimum rules, for study and discussion;

"(c) To ask the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its fourth session, to follow up this matter bearing in mind the relevant results of the Ninth Congress."

17. At the 13th meeting, on 5 May, Paraguay, Spain 61/ and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. Also at the 13th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.21) entitled "Proposal for the development of minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.3. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it.

19. Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and France and the observer for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

20. The Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria) also made a statement.

21. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.21, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI).

22. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.21, draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.3 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Succession of States in respect of international treaties
on combating various manifestations of crime

23. At the 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of Armenia, 61/ Belarus, 61/ Bulgaria, Canada, 61/ Finland, Poland, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 61/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.17) entitled "Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime". Subsequently, Germany, Spain, 61/ Sri Lanka and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"Noting the considerable changes within the international community, in connection with the dissolution of States and the emergence of successor States,

"Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/23 of 5 March 1993 and 1994/16 of 25 February 1994, in which the Commission, inter alia, encouraged successor States to confirm to appropriate depositories that they continued to be bound by obligations under international human rights treaties,

"Considering that the widest possible adherence to international treaties on combating such dangerous crimes as illicit drug trafficking, taking of hostages and hijacking is one of the conditions for effective international cooperation in this field,

"Emphasizing the special importance of the consistent and effective implementation of international instruments on combating crime,

"Recognizing the need to intensify and coordinate efforts against the most dangerous manifestations of crime in order to ensure concerted global action,

"Noting that the confirmation by successor States to appropriate depositories that they continue to fulfil obligations of their predecessor States under international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime is important for successful action by the international community against the evils of crime,

"1. Encourages successor States to confirm to appropriate depositories that they continue to be bound by obligations under relevant international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime;

"2. Urges successor States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying those international treaties on combating crime to which their predecessor States were not parties;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to render advisory services with respect to succession or accession to international treaties on combating crime to successor States that are Members of the United Nations and to include in his report on technical cooperation, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session, information on progress achieved in that area, to serve as the basis for further consideration of that issue by the Commission."

24. At the 13th meeting, on 5 May, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), read out revisions to the draft resolution, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations.

25. At the same meeting, the observer for Spain further orally revised the draft resolution.

26. Also at the same meeting, an amendment was proposed by the representative of France.

27. At the same meeting, Italy joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended.
28. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), made a statement.
29. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended (see chap. I, sect. C, Commission resolution 3/4).
30. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Sri Lanka and the Russian Federation and the observer for Croatia. After it was adopted, the observer for the Netherlands made a statement.

United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
and criminal justice

31. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Habib Ammar (Tunisia), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.10) entitled "United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.
32. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of France.
33. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 10, by which the phrase "Also requests the Commission to continue its practice of establishing an open-ended in-sessional working group to discuss" would be replaced by the phrase "Requests the Commission to continue its consideration of the question at its fourth session by having the open-ended in-sessional working group discuss".
34. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Finland made a statement.
35. At the same meeting, the observer for Croatia proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 4, whereby the words "workshops and other training programmes" would be replaced by the words "workshops, training programmes and other activities".
36. Statements were made by the representative of the United States of America and the observer for Israel.
37. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VII).

Report of the open-ended in-sessional working group on
United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
and criminal justice

38. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Habib Ammar (Tunisia), introduced the report of the open-ended in-sessional working group on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1994/L.13).
39. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the working group (see chap. I, sect. C, Commission decision 3/101).

Chapter V

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

1. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 7th to 9th and 14th and 15th meetings, on 29 April and 3 and 6 May 1994. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Discussion guide on demonstration and research workshops to be held at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress (A/CONF.169/RPM.1/Rev.1 and Corr.1, 2, 3 and Corr.1, 4 and 5);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1994/8);

(d) Note verbale dated 18 April 1994 from the Embassy of the Republic of Argentina to the United Nations Office at Vienna (E/CN.15/1994/11);

(e) Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and Zonta International (category I); All India Women's Conference, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Abolitionist Federation, International Federation of University Women, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), The Salvation Army, World Federation of Methodist Women (WFMW) and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); and Helpage International and International Inner Wheel (Roster) (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/3);

(f) Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) (category I); Arab Lawyers Union, International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, International Institute of Humanitarian Law and World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (category II); and International Association of Educators for World Peace, International Council for Distance Education and International Humanist and Ethical Union (Roster) (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/4);

(g) Statement submitted by Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/5).

2. In his introductory remarks, the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch briefly described the content of the documentation before the Commission on agenda item 7, as well as emerging substantive issues and outstanding organizational matters. The Commission, as the preparatory body for the Ninth Congress, had an opportunity to review the arrangements that had been undertaken to ensure that all requisite measures were being taken for the organization of the Ninth Congress and for its successful outcome. He also sought the advice of the Commission on procedural and organizational issues regarding the demonstration and research workshops to be held at the Ninth

Congress and regarding the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. He drew the attention of the Commission to the financial difficulties that least developed countries might encounter participating in the Ninth Congress.

3. Gratitude was expressed to the Government of Tunisia, the host of the Ninth Congress, and to the Governments of Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran for the amicable way in which agreement had been reached on the hosting of the Ninth Congress. Appreciation was also expressed to the Governments under the auspices of which the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress had been held.

4. It was stressed that the Ninth Congress would constitute a landmark event for the African continent. Some representatives urged the reappointment of the Executive Secretary of the Ninth Congress. A proposal was made for the Ninth Congress to be held from 24 April to 5 May 1995, pre-Congress consultations to be held on 22 and 23 April.

5. Many representatives reported that high priority was being accorded to preparations for the Ninth Congress, a fact that demonstrated the political will of States to address diverse needs related to crime prevention and criminal justice across the globe. National scientific committees had been created to oversee the substantive contributions of States to the Ninth Congress.

6. The Secretariat was commended for the work it had carried out in ensuring the smooth preparations for the Ninth Congress, in particular, in respect of the five regional preparatory meetings held in the first three months of 1994. Reference was made to communications related to the Ninth Congress from the Secretariat. It was recommended that the Secretariat should explore ways of communicating directly with ministries of the interior and ministries of justice, at least for information purposes.

7. In relation to the substantive topics, it was stressed that the Commission should ensure that the major contemporary problems, priorities and concerns, as identified by States across five regions, were placed on the agenda of the Ninth Congress and were accorded the attention that they warranted. While each region was unique and distinct in terms of its needs and interests, cross-regionally there was considerable commonality, in terms of existing and emerging crime-related problems, to warrant effective action by the Ninth Congress. The recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings highlighted the fact that many States were experiencing high levels of both traditional and newly emerging forms of criminality, which were exacting a heavy toll in terms of human suffering and financial cost. Even where there were comparatively low levels of crime, States had emphasized continued vigilance to ensure security. For example, drug-related criminality, illegal arms trade and terrorist violence, which had been identified by most regions as priority issues, had to be appropriately considered by the Ninth Congress.

8. Discussion ensued on how to best give effect to the various recommendations made by the regional preparatory meetings, for which general support was expressed, and on the need to provide the Ninth Congress with a "substantive platform". Some representatives were in favour of an omnibus resolution that would amalgamate the recommendations made; others favoured the endorsement by the Commission of the reports of the regional preparatory meetings in their entirety (A/CONF.1969/RPM.1-5).

9. States had many expectations of the Ninth Congress in terms of the approach to be taken in tackling highly technical justice-related problems. In

particular, the Ninth Congress had to examine the newly emergent forms of crime, which were of increasing sophistication. Questions for consideration by the Ninth Congress included irreversible damage against nature, urban criminality, rehabilitation, possibilities for the serious young offender, gang activity, and the reduction of criminal violence in society. It was noted that numerous Governments were now in the process of re-shaping their justice systems and creating new institutions. As in many cases criminal justice reform was being guided by the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice that had been adopted by previous congresses; States were looking to the Ninth Congress for further guidance.

10. The Ninth Congress had a crucial task to fulfil in discussing policy perspectives to prevent crime and victimization, striking a balance between freedom and security, while promoting universal respect for human rights and human dignity on the basis of due process principles, including the presumption of innocence.

11. The role, functions and responsibilities of the police in contemporary times and, in particular, in the urban environment had to be examined. Those issues were central to any criminal justice reform and modernization towards more successful crime control. Some of the specific areas that needed attention included the enhancement of exchange and mutual use of intelligence, community policing, conflict resolution and mediation of disputes, care for victims, and state-of-the-art instructional tools, techniques and aids.

12. Reference was made to situations where criminal justice facilities had been physically destroyed during war and had to be rebuilt. Such situations had arisen in a number of countries whose justice systems had been shaken and were no longer in a position to act as guardian of and safeguard the rights and liberties of the population. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Ninth Congress were deemed to be the appropriate forums for considering the provision of concrete assistance to justice systems in such problematic situations.

13. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the importance of and need for comprehensive reform in the education of children, including the positive use of modern communication technology, with a view to forestalling the "pollution of the human environment".

14. Appreciating the need for positive and dynamic international cooperation, States were in support of, and were increasingly participating in, United Nations efforts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In the course of a constant search for "solutions" to crime problems, due consideration had to be given to the study of comparative criminal law and procedure, particularly considering the fact that crime, in its many forms, was increasingly becoming multinational. Faults and gaps in existing legislation should be identified and a review of the range of sanctions being employed across justice systems should be encouraged.

15. It was suggested that the Ninth Congress should also focus its attention on identifying ways and means of strengthening the transnational cooperation of law enforcement officials to deal with major offences and offenders escaping justice, and to trace and seize any proceeds of crime. Bilateral arrangements and model treaties for mutual assistance, extradition and the transfer of criminal proceedings were helpful because they facilitated the exchange of data, evidence and intelligence. It was necessary, however, to put into effect existing rules and provisions, including the elaboration of international

treaties to facilitate cooperation. As different forms of transnational organized crime had different characteristics and patterns, transborder cooperation had to be tailored accordingly.

16. A proposal was made to establish a subcommission - an impartial international body supported by highly qualified technical staff - to study and deal with difficult questions arising out of conflicts of jurisdiction, under the auspices of the Commission. The supporting entity could consist of three units: technical research; conciliation and arbitration; and the exchange of evidence. Its work would be aided by specialized scientific research and financially supported by a special fund, perhaps through funds seized from organized crime to be contributed by States.

17. Reference was made to the need for a review, by the Commission and the Ninth Congress, with a view towards prompting reform, of justice procedures employed in many countries in Latin America that involved the dual inquisitorial and sanctioning role of the judiciary, often resulting in serious delays in proceedings, persons awaiting trial for long periods, disproportionate numbers of untried detainees and serious prison overcrowding.

18. Several representatives requested the Commission to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the "Declaration of support for the multilateralization of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/CONF.169/RPM.4) and the "Declaration on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/CONF.169/RPM.2). In the first declaration, the Latin American and Caribbean regional preparatory meeting for the Ninth Congress expressed the view that a multilateral agreement between the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region would be a more effective instrument for discharging and refining the current mandate of the Latin American Institute and would lead to more effective participation and greater benefit for the countries in the region in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. In the second declaration the African regional preparatory meeting for the Ninth Congress expressed grave concern about the precarious financial position of the African Institute, the inadequate remittances of assessed contributions by Member States and the inability of most Member States to fulfil their obligations to the African Institute; it requested the Commission, in cooperation with the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, to facilitate the activities of the African Institute and to establish, as a matter of urgency, a task force to examine ways and means of strengthening the African Institute, with special reference to its financial position.

19. It was recalled that the Commission had charged the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch with the task of coordinating the preparation of the six workshops to be held at the Ninth Congress and had made efforts to mobilize support and encourage participation in the workshops. In the absence of human and financial resources, the Secretariat had to rely on its counterparts - the organizers. All but one of the six workshops had sponsors. With reference to the workshop on mass media and crime prevention, originally to be organized by the Australian Institute of Criminology, in cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the main sponsor had withdrawn its offer. The view was expressed that, notwithstanding that development, mass media and crime prevention, the topic of another workshop, had been regarded as important by all the regional preparatory meetings and would serve to involve the media in and attract the attention of the public to the deliberations of the Ninth Congress. It was suggested that the Congress workshops should consider the possibility of

developing a code of ethics covering the widest possible range of communication media.

20. As envisaged by the Commission, the workshops would provide an opportunity to exchange practical expertise and experiences regarding both successful and less effective measures adopted to confront specific problems in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and would facilitate dialogue on technical cooperation activities. With a view to encouraging the multidisciplinary nature of the workshops and ensuring a practical orientation, the workshops would involve not only professionals in the field of criminal justice but also professionals in a wide range of other relevant fields. The workshops should attempt to highlight both successes and failures, and that which could be accomplished by Governments at the international, national and local levels.

21. It was hoped that the workshop on computerization would sensitize senior managers to the importance of introducing computer technology, which would in turn result in technical assistance ventures. One of the major impediments to further advancing technical assistance projects in computerization was the general lack of awareness on the part of senior criminal justice managers with respect to both the importance of introducing computer technology in the administration of criminal justice and the prerequisites for its introduction. It was hoped that the workshop on the prevention of violent crime would address issues relating to violence against women and children.

22. Many representatives were looking forward to the plenary discussion on corruption at the Ninth Congress. It was considered the appropriate place for the consideration of a highly sensitive problem that had emerged in various forms and regions.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

23. At the 14th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the representative of Australia, in his capacity as Chairman of the informal open-ended working group on agenda item 7, introduced the report of the working group (E/CN.15/1994/L.20), the annex to which contained a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders". In introducing the report, the representative of Australia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The last preambular paragraph, which read:

"Welcoming the generous invitation of the Government of Tunisia to act as host to the Ninth Congress",

was replaced by the following text:

"Welcoming the agreement reached between the Governments of Egypt and Tunisia with respect to the venue of the Congress";

(b) In section I:

(i) A new operative paragraph was inserted before operative paragraph 4, reading:

"Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress and invites Member States and other entities involved, in their preparations for and their discussions at the Ninth Congress, to take into appropriate account the conclusions and recommendations contained in those reports";

- (ii) A new operative paragraph was inserted before operative paragraph 8, reading:

"Approves the documentation for the Ninth Congress, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, taking into account relevant recommendations made by the Council in the present resolution";

- (c) In section V, operative paragraph 2, which read:

"Also invites the Ninth Congress to consider the issue of violence against women and children and to consider proposing recommendations to the Commission at its fourth session in respect of developing, establishing or strengthening means for preventing and controlling such violence, giving appropriate consideration to ways of promoting recognized good practice, such as those contained in Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual",

was replaced by the following text:

"Requests the Ninth Congress to consider violence against women and violence against children as separate questions under topic 4 and in the context of the workshop on the prevention of violent crime, and to propose recommendations on those questions to the Commission in respect of legislation, procedures, policies, practices, and technical cooperation and assistance, as well as of social services, education and the dissemination of information";

- (d) In section VI, operative paragraph 3, which had read:

"[Recommends that the Ninth Congress should consider the Draft International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1, annex II)]",

was replaced by the following text:

"Recommends that the Ninth Congress, at the plenary discussion on corruption, consider the desirability of a draft code of conduct for public officials along the lines of the draft contained in annex II of document A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1;

"Requests the Secretary-General, in preparation for such discussion at the Ninth Congress, to seek comments from Member States on that draft".

24. At the same meeting, the Chief of Financial Services, Division of Administrative and Common Services of the United Nations Office at Vienna, made a statement with regard to programme budget implications of section I, operative paragraph 5 (para. 6 of the final text).

25. The Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch made a statement with regard to the proposed dates for the Ninth Congress.

26. Following statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Uruguay, Germany and Australia and the observers for Spain, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Argentina and the Netherlands, it was proposed to amend the draft resolution as follows:

(a) A new preambular paragraph would be inserted before the last preambular paragraph, reading:

"Taking note of the initial offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to act as host for the Ninth Congress, which was later withdrawn in favour of an African country";

(b) In section I:

(i) In operative paragraph 10 (para. 12 of the final text), the words "and all entities involved" would be inserted after the words "Invites Member States" and the following words would be added at the end of the paragraph:

"and to consider, inter alia, holding various national competitions, to the extent that resources and other circumstances permit, as follows:

"(a) An urban planning and architectural design competition, aimed at preventing crime and increasing safety;

"(b) A competition on crime prevention programmes planned and implemented by youth;

"(c) A mass media competition on crime prevention material, including films, advertisements, pamphlets and television and radio programmes, the winners or outstanding projects to be presented at the Ninth Congress at the appropriate workshops or at the national kiosks";

(ii) In operative paragraph 11 (para. 13 of the final text), the words "and all other entities involved" would be inserted after the words "government development agencies";

(iii) In operative paragraph 13 (para. 15 of the final text), the words "and all other entities involved" would be inserted after the words "non-governmental organizations";

(c) In section III:

(i) In operative paragraph 1, the words "and international traffic in minors" would be inserted after the words "illicit migration";

(ii) In operative paragraph 4, the words "bearing in mind treaties in force" would be inserted after the word "Recommends" and the words "standard setting" before the words "manual for practitioners" would be deleted;

(iii) A new operative paragraph would be inserted after operative paragraph 4, reading:

"Also invites the Ninth Congress to consider the preparation and enforcement of law in respect of criminal conduct relating to chemical precursors and other chemical substances used for the illicit production of drugs";

- (iv) In operative paragraph 5 (para. 6 of the final text), the words "bearing in mind treaties in force" would be inserted after the words "Also recommends" and the words "and methods" would be inserted after the word "instruments";

(d) In section IV, operative paragraph 2, the words "the functioning of criminal justice and police systems, in particular" would be inserted after the words "Also invites the Ninth Congress to consider recent developments in";

(e) In section V:

- (i) In operative paragraph 4, the following words would be added at the end of the paragraph:

"and to do so by, inter alia, inviting winners of national crime prevention competitions to present their projects and crime prevention materials at the relevant workshops and, to the extent possible, to give publicity to these projects";

- (ii) In operative paragraph 7, the words "seek to" before the words "identify and assess" would be deleted;

(f) In section VI, operative paragraph 3, as revised (see para. 23 (d) above), would be replaced by the following text:

"Recommends that the Ninth Congress, during the plenary discussion on corruption, consider the desirability of a code of conduct for public officials (a draft of which was contained in document A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1, annex II) and that the Secretary-General seek comments from Member States and relevant entities, in order to assist the Commission in its consideration of the matter at its fourth session".

27. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, the Commission adopted the draft resolution contained in the annex to document E/CN.15/1994/L.20, as orally revised and amended, with the exception of the amendment contained in paragraph 26 (e) (i) above (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VIII).

28. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Austria, Uganda and Tunisia and the observers for Israel and Egypt.

29. The Chief of Financial Services, Division of Administrative and Common Services of the United Nations Office at Vienna, also made a statement.

Report of the informal open-minded working group on agenda item 7

30. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, the Commission decided to take note of the report of the open-ended informal working group on agenda item 7 (E/CN.15/1994/L.20) (see chap. I, sect. C, Commission decision 3/102).

Proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime

31. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.25) entitled "Proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

32. At the same meeting, following statements by the representative of France and the observer for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), orally revised operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution by adding the words "for subsequent publication in the most appropriate form, for example in the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" at the end of the paragraph.

33. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IX).

Chapter VI

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

1. The Commission considered agenda item 8 at its 10th to 12th and 15th meetings, on 3, 4 and 6 May 1994. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1994/9);

(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes (E/CN.15/1994/10 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/1994/10/Add.1);

(d) Statement submitted by Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/CN.15/1994/NGO/1).

2. The Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in his introductory remarks, sought the guidance of the Commission on the identification of modalities for more effective cooperation and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in pursuance of Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/34. He stated that one way that the Branch attempted to be more responsive to the needs of States and more effective in terms of the services it delivered was to strengthen old and forge new programmatic partnerships and interlinkages with other entities. That had contributed to the achievement of complementarity and to the avoidance of duplication of activities. Expressing gratitude to the supporting agencies and institutions around the world, he emphasized the need for a more adequate level of resources to implement all the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the mandate of the Branch to ensure coordination. At the same time, he noted the danger of relying too heavily on extrabudgetary resources and contributions in kind.

3. Several participants noted the efforts made by the Branch to ensure coordination and cooperation with other entities, both within and outside of the United Nations, bolstering the substantive work undertaken by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with the wishes of the Commission.

4. Cooperation and coordination created opportunities for and promoted the exchange of information and the reciprocal provision of assistance. Such action contributed to better utilization of scarce resources, improving the quality of work and the effectiveness of action. The involvement of research-oriented institutions was important to the development of a proper scientific base, and the involvement of practitioner agencies was important to the development of more effective practical concerted action. Specialized training institutions were essential as they enabled the requisite pooling of expertise and know-how at the international level to upgrade operational performance. Knowledge transfer and other forms of mutual assistance were of benefit at the global

level; the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch could play a more central role in promoting those forms of mutual assistance if its programme capacity was strengthened.

5. As fostering international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice was one of the goals of the Commission, it was proposed that States should make greater use of the coordination services of the Branch and, in turn, that the Branch should be provided with the necessary human and financial resources and capacity to coordinate sources of assistance.

6. Continuing and improving system-wide coordination and cooperation and encouraging close system-wide programme interaction and the widest possible collaboration were desirable in that they were in the interest of a more rational deployment of United Nations resources. Also desirable was the tapping of world-wide scientific knowledge, expertise and practical experience. The coordination of sources of assistance around the world benefited the greatest number of States, particularly those that, because of a lack of funds, were in need of the infrastructure, facilities, services and expertise to effectively combat crime.

7. Cooperation and coordination, in particular in respect of comprehensive advisory services and technical cooperation to ensure human rights in the administration of justice, were deemed central to all programme activities. It was through such cooperation and coordination that violations of human rights, such as torture and arbitrary and summary executions, might be gradually overcome. The hope was, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/141, expressed that the appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights would result in an enhanced role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights.

8. Several representatives reported on research-oriented activities and operations of the criminal justice agencies in their countries, which were considered of great value. Special efforts were made to focus on the priority areas identified by the Commission.

9. Attention was paid to the importance of continued close cooperation with intergovernmental organizations on activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. The General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, based in Tunisia, was ready to provide all possible assistance for the preparations for and convening of the Ninth Congress at Tunis. Mention was made of efforts by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior to promote the harmonization of legislation, including through Arab security strategies and plans implemented in cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre.

10. Also important was the collaboration between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the large number of non-governmental organizations that would be actively involved in the holding of ancillary meetings on specific issues at the Ninth Congress.

11. It was acknowledged that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, consisting of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes, the associate institutes and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, had rendered excellent support in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, both with regard to regular activities and to preparations for the Ninth Congress. Appreciation was

expressed for the continued close cooperation between the Branch and the institutes of the programme networks. It was recognized, however, that the relatively large programme network required considerable resources. That situation was likely to become more difficult considering the possible creation of additional subregional entities and the newly emerging regional or interregional institutes or centres.

12. Statements were made in reference to, and expressing satisfaction with, the various activities of the institutes undertaken in support of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including those for the Ninth Congress and its research workshops. The activities of the institutes relating to research, training, the dissemination of information, technical advisory services, and the holding of expert group meetings were outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1994/10 and Corr.1), which was before the Commission. Their activities in connection with preparations for the holding of demonstration and research workshops at the Ninth Congress were described in the discussion guide on those workshops (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1).

13. Mention was made of the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in the field of victimology and of the efforts of the Institute aimed at fostering informed decision-making in that field. It was reported that the Institute was in the process of re-evaluating its programme and staffing, with a view to adopting a more integrated and strategically oriented approach and to tackling areas that had previously not been accorded sufficient attention at the international level. The Institute intended to render support to strengthen the institutional capacity of other elements of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

14. Mention was made of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Its work on crime trends, training courses and technical cooperation activities, supported by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, had focused on the priority themes defined by the Commission. The Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, an organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, had also greatly contributed to the work of the Asia and Far East Institute; and many of its activities had been carried out in cooperation with other institutes, non-governmental organizations and other organizations. The activities of the Asia and Far East Institute had facilitated the identification of regionally specific needs in technical areas to be dealt with by the Commission and the Ninth Congress.

15. The activities of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders were highlighted, particularly those geared towards building a repository of information and documentation and towards dealing with criminogenic circumstances particular to the African region. Mention was made of the difficulties that had been encountered by the African Institute in establishing a viable, permanent resource base for its operations. The continued funding by the United Nations Development Fund was appreciated.

16. It was recognized that the project-based activities of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, together with its numerous studies and surveys, had contributed to initiatives aimed at legal reform in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

17. Mention was made of the activities of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (formerly called the

Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations), particularly its activities relating to rendering assistance to countries in transition, bringing about reform and modernization of criminal justice operations. The activities of the European Institute aimed at computerizing and facilitating the exchange of criminal justice information were also noted.

18. Mention was also made of the noteworthy contributions of the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Those activities included hosting and convening the Standing Advisory Round-table of Eminent Experts on United Nations Juvenile Justice Standards, Policy and Instrumentation: a Justice Model for the Young; the Annual Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network; an expert group meeting on the mass media; the first United Nations International Model Training Programme on Delinquency Prevention and Juvenile Justice and collaboration with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the development of a composite manual on juvenile justice, to be published with the support of the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre in early 1995.

19. Reference was made to the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice and its efforts to advance knowledge through education, the sharing of information and research. The Centre was to become a focal point for innovative ideas and technologies.

20. It was noted that the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime was established on 7 April 1994, in Montreal, Canada, with the collaboration of the Canadian and French Governments. That mechanism for interregional cooperation would support the development and implementation of practical multisectoral approaches for crime prevention, particularly among cities, non-governmental organizations and specialized institutes.

21. There was agreement on the need to render assistance to those institutes serving States in developing regions. Mention was made of the special difficult situations of the African Institute and the Latin American Institute, which had been reflected in the resolutions and reports of the respective regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress (A/CONF.169/RPM.2 and A/CONF.169/RPM.4).

22. In connection with the Latin American Institute, it was recalled that the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders had adopted the "Declaration of support for the multilateralization of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (see A/CONF.169/RPM.4). In that Declaration, the Meeting had expressed its awareness that a multilateral agreement between the countries of the region would be a more effective instrument for discharging and refining the current mandate of the Latin American Institute and would lead to more effective participation and greater benefit for Latin American and Caribbean countries in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

23. Reference was made to the unique, precarious financial situation of the African Institute, which needed to be resolved to enable it to sustain its operations. The African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders had adopted the "Declaration on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (see A/CONF.169/RPM.2). In that Declaration,

the Meeting had expressed grave concern about the precarious financial position of the African Institute, the inadequate remittances of assessed contributions by Member States and the inability of most Member States to fulfil their obligations to the African Institute. Several participants, referring to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/101, stressed the fact that the African Institute, which served 54 African countries, should be given all possible support to enable it to carry out its activities and to undertake operations comparable to those of the other regional institutes.

24. The close substantive interlinkages of the Branch with various programmes within the United Nations system were acknowledged with appreciation, in particular those in the fields of human rights, the advancement of women and drug control. The view was expressed that coordination should be carried out simultaneously at two levels: among United Nations organs and among their secretariats.

25. The reciprocal and mutually reinforcing activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the human rights programme were recognized as important. The promotion of human rights in the administration of criminal justice was also notable in activities related to children's rights, in connection with the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and women's rights, in connection with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, on which there had been for many years close collaboration involving both programmes.

26. It was agreed that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch should continue to strengthen their cooperation and coordination and to intensify their activities, in addition to designing a framework for those activities. In recognition of the fact that effective drug control could only be achieved with the contribution of criminal justice systems, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-sixth session, had sought ways of improving the coordination of work between UNDCP and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (e.g. in the areas of money-laundering, organized crime, penal legislation). An inter-agency document outlining existing links between drugs and crime would be presented to the Ninth Congress.

27. Several representatives called for the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the "Draft criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice", developed by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in pursuance of Council resolution 1992/22, section IV, and endorsed by the Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Riyadh on 24 and 25 January 1994.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

28. At the 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the representative of Malawi, on behalf of Angola, 61/ the Gambia, 61/ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 61/ Malawi, Nigeria, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia, 61/ introduced a draft resolution

(E/CN.15/1994/L.14) entitled "African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".

29. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), informed the Commission that, during informal consultations, it had been agreed that the draft resolution should be revised as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute is provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/101, and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding of the Institute, pursuant to paragraph 32 of General Assembly resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993",

was replaced by the following text:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute is provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding of the Institute, in accordance with paragraph 56 of General Assembly resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993";

(b) Operative paragraph 8, which read:

"8. Strongly recommends that the Statute of the Institute be revised in order to update the terms of reference and the modus operandi of the Institute, with a view to avoiding all factors hindering its proper functioning and enabling it to respond sufficiently and effectively to the needs of the African region",

was replaced by the following text:

"8. Strongly recommends that the Statute of the Institute be revised in order to update the terms of reference of the Institute, with a view to enabling it to respond sufficiently and effectively to the needs of the African region".

30. Egypt, 61/ Morocco and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

31. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution X).

32. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and the United States of America and the observer for Ethiopia.

Technical cooperation

33. At the 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of the Gambia, 61/ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 61/ Malawi, Nigeria, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia, 61/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.15) entitled "Technical cooperation", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that criminality is a major concern of all nations and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime and improving the functioning of criminal justice and law enforcement with due respect for human rights and United Nations standards and norms,

"Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

"Also bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests from Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources,

"Recalling that in its resolution 1992/22, section VI, of 30 July 1992, the Council determined that the majority of programme resources should be concentrated on the provision of training, advisory services and technical cooperation in a limited number of areas of recognized need,

"Also recalling that in its resolution 1993/34, section II, of 27 July 1993, the Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by providing the Secretariat with adequate human and financial resources, if necessary by reallocating existing resources, as well as by means of voluntary contributions, to enable it to elaborate, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services at the request of Member States,

"Convinced that appropriate crime prevention policies are essential to ensuring sustainable development, as crime also affects economic, social and environmental efforts,

"Also convinced that developing the skills of crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners is necessary to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights,

"Conscious of the relationship between urban and juvenile crime and more sophisticated forms of transnational crime, and the consequent need to fight simultaneously against both phenomena, by, among other things, providing technical assistance to countries in need,

"Convinced that legal reforms in developing countries and in countries in transition constitute a significant aspect of the process of

nation-building in terms of strengthening the rule of law, securing judicial independence and incorporating public involvement in the legal process,

"Underlining the fact that providing technical assistance through advisory services, training programmes and the dissemination and exchange of information is one of the most effective means of intensifying international cooperation,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources (E/CN.15/1994/6);

"2. Expresses its appreciation to Member States contributing to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, through extrabudgetary funding, the provision of associate experts, manuals and training material, and the services of experts for training purposes and advisory missions, and requests those Member States to continue their support;

"3. Welcomes the cooperation between the Secretariat and other United Nations entities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the planning and implementation of training activities, also as a way of promoting United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and of increasing the impact of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and calls for the continuation of their support;

"4. Reaffirms the urgent need to develop and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme for the planning and implementation of operational activities including training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in line with the priority themes determined by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/22, section VI, adopted by the Council upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so as to meet the needs of Member States;

"5. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide human and financial resources for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to develop the institutional capacity of the programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/103, entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", and Council resolution 1993/34, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, concerning crime prevention and criminal justice";

"6. Welcomes with appreciation the provision of funds from the regular budget for a second Interregional Adviser post to be assigned to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and strongly recommends that that post should be retained in the future;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate resources for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to ensure adequate support for interregional advisory services;

"8. Calls upon those States that have benefited from interregional advisory services to ensure appropriate follow-up to the recommendations of the interregional advisers;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to take action on the recommendations of the interregional advisers and on requests from Member States by formulating specific projects and to seek funding from donor Governments and institutions for project execution;

"10. Calls upon Member States to ensure a basic level of extrabudgetary funds for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by providing contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

"11. Invites Member States to contribute both financially and in kind to the cooperation projects elaborated within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and submitted to Member States for appropriate action;

"12. Urges Member States to make all efforts to coordinate their multilateral and bilateral technical cooperation projects with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to ensure that all assistance provided is used in a cost-effective manner and oriented towards the overall aims of the projects;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with adequate human and financial resources to support technical assistance activities in specific fields considered to be of high priority, such as control of the proceeds of crime, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993, urban crime prevention, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/27 of 27 July 1993, and environmental crime, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/28 of 27 July 1993;

"14. Also requests the Secretary-General to establish a database on technical assistance, integrating needs of Member States, particularly developing countries, as well as on existing collaborative arrangements and funding, taking into account regional concerns, and urges Member States to give full support to this endeavour by providing information, expertise and experiences in the technical assistance field;

"15. Welcomes the orientation of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders towards a practical forum for the exchange of experiences and information, particularly through the organization of six workshops that should facilitate contact between representatives of States in need of technical assistance and potential donors;

"16. Welcomes with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to United Nations peace-keeping and special missions, as well as its contribution to the follow-up to those missions, particularly with respect to strengthening the rule of law and institution-building in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and requests the Secretary-General to further pursue his endeavours in that area;

"17. Invites Member States to include projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as part of their priority areas for development and urges the United Nations Development Programme and other funding agencies to provide financial support for the execution of relevant projects as a contribution to sustainable development."

34. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia made a statement.

35. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, Bolivia and Ethiopia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. Also at the 15th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.23), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.15.

37. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia proposed an amendment to draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.23, whereby the following paragraph would be added after operative paragraph 4:

"Endorses the declaration of support for the multilateralization of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".

38. Statements were made by the representative of Uruguay and the observer for Argentina.

39. The Commission then adopted draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.23, as orally amended (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XI).

40. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.23, draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.15 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Coordination and cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

41. At the 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the representative of Australia, also on behalf of Austria, Bolivia, Canada, 61/ Chile, 61/ Egypt, 61/ Finland, Germany, Kuwait, 61/ Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, 61/ Sweden, 61/ Turkey, 61/ and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.15/1994/L.16) entitled "Coordination and cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". Subsequently, Argentina, 61/ Armenia, 61/ , Belgium, 61/ Colombia, Croatia, 61/ France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, 61/ Italy, Lebanon, 61/ Portugal, 61/ the Russian Federation, Spain, 61/ Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates 61/ and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 61/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

42. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), informed the Commission that, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it had been agreed to move

operative paragraph 3 to the preamble, following the fourth preambular paragraph.

43. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, Commission resolution 3/5).

Criteria and procedures for the affiliation with
the United Nations of institutes or centres and
the establishment of United Nations subregional
institutes in the field of crime prevention and
criminal justice

44. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the Commission had before it a draft proposal (E/CN.15/1994/L.24) entitled "Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies and other entities", the annex to which contained criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The draft proposal was submitted by Canada, 61/ Finland, France, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 61/ Subsequently, Austria joined in sponsoring the draft proposal.

45. At the same meeting, the statements were made by the representatives of Japan, France, Bolivia and Finland and the observer of Canada.

46. The representative of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch also made a statement.

47. At the same meeting, the observer for Croatia proposed an amendment to paragraph 9 of the annex to the draft proposal, by which the words "a trial period of perhaps three years" would be replaced by the words "a trial period of a minimum of three to a maximum of five years".

48. The Commission then adopted the draft proposal, as orally amended (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XII).

Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United
Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

49. At the 12th meeting, on 4 May 1994, the Commission considered the question of the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

50. The following candidates had been nominated by the Secretary-General (see E/CN.15/1994/10/Add.1):

From Asia: Minoru Shikita (Japan) and Sushil Swarup Varma (India);

From Europe: Simone Rozes (France) and Jan J. M. Van Dijk (Netherlands).

51. The Chairman informed the Commission that Minoru Shikita (Japan) had withdrawn. The representative of Japan made a statement.

52. The Commission then selected Sushil Swarup Varma (India), by acclamation, and voted to select the member from Europe: Simone Rozes (France) (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

53. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, France and Bolivia.

Chapter VII

PROGRAMME QUESTIONS

1. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda at its 11th meeting, on 4 May 1994. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the approved revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (E/CN.15/1994/CRP.11);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on programme questions (E/CN.15/1994/CRP.12).

2. In introducing the item, the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch recalled that, at its first session, the Commission had had before it the proposed revisions to programme 29 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (E/CN.15/1992/CRP.1 and Corr.1). On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council had adopted resolution 1992/22. In section II of that resolution, the Council had taken note of the proposed revisions and had recommended the establishment, within programme 29, of a subprogramme on operational activities, planning and overall coordination. On the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 47/214. In section I of that resolution, the Assembly had adopted the Secretary-General's proposed revisions to the medium-term plan, as amended. The subsequent decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission had been in line with the medium-term plan, as revised. Accordingly, no revisions were currently considered necessary.

3. The Chief of the Branch also recalled that, at its second session, on the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council had adopted resolution 1993/31, in which it had taken note of the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1994-1995, submitted to the Commission at its second session, and had requested the Secretary-General to reflect it in the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

4. Section 13 (Crime control) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 had been considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-third session, which had recommended its approval by the General Assembly. Further to the review by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly had adopted resolutions 48/231 A to C on the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

5. The provision of an additional interregional adviser and other funds for technical cooperation to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme was welcomed. The provision of funds under the regular budget for technical cooperation was said to signify the beginning of a process that, it was hoped, would lead to a strengthened United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, capable of performing one of the primary functions entrusted to it by the international community, namely the provision of effective technical assistance in its field of competence. There was a need, however, for additional and consistent efforts to be made in that direction. In the short term, attention should be given to ensuring adequate support and

follow-up to the work of the interregional advisers, as well as to raising additional extrabudgetary funds.

6. Dissatisfaction was expressed over the documentation provided to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice under item 9. It was stated that the documents lacked clarity and did not provide adequate information to enable the Commission to exercise its functions. The detailed documents of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on programming and budgetary matters were mentioned as a positive example. They provided a breakdown of both regular budget and extrabudgetary resources available to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), thereby giving the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the possibility of assessing the efficient use of resources and of making informed decisions about the various components of the Programme and the resources allocated to each of them. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice required more information and a better presentation of the relevant issues.

7. Concern was also expressed over the meagre resources available to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly those resources related to the capacity and expertise required to carry out its operational functions. It was noted that there were no resources available to meet emergency needs, in accordance with the mandates of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

8. In replying to questions that had been raised on item 9, the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the budgetary process fell under the competence of the General Assembly and its relevant advisory bodies. The presentation of the programme budget was uniform for all programmes of the United Nations. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had a mandate different from that of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with respect to budgetary issues, particularly regarding the extrabudgetary funds of UNDCP.

Chapter VIII

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

1. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda at its 15th meeting, on 6 May 1994. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session (E/CN.15/1994/L.28).
2. The Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch introduced and amended the draft provisional agenda.
3. Following statements by the representatives of Finland and France and the observers for Canada, Spain and Argentina, as well as by the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Commission approved the provisional agenda for its fourth session, as orally amended, for submission to the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III).
4. Also at the 15th meeting, the Commission, on the proposal of the Chairman, adopted a draft decision on the organization of work for its fourth session (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II).
5. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Finland and the observers for Spain and Canada.

Chapter IX

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRD SESSION

1. At the 15th meeting, on 6 May 1994, the Rapporteur introduced the draft report of the Commission on its third session (E/CN.15/1994/L.2 and Add.1-6).
2. Following statements by the representatives of France and Morocco and the observers for Argentina, Egypt, Spain and Canada, the Commission adopted the report, as orally amended during the discussion.

Chapter X

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its third session at Vienna from 26 April to 6 May 1994. The Commission held 15 meetings (1st to 15th) and a number of informal meetings.
2. The third session was opened by the Chairman of the second session, Ireneusz Matela (Poland), who stated that, as the body responsible for policy guidance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Commission should ensure that all was done to stem the rising tide of crime and to contribute to the pursuit of justice, including the mobilization of support from Member States and the strengthening of cooperation with other United Nations bodies. He paid tribute to Giovanni Falcone and Luigi Daga, former members of the delegation of Italy to the Commission, whom he described as staunch supporters of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, great defenders of human rights and men who had stood at the forefront of the fight against violence, organized crime and corruption - and whose untimely deaths had been brought about by terrorist attacks. The Commission observed a minute of silence in their memory.
3. Following her election, the Chairperson of the third session, Zenaida Osorio Vizcaino (Cuba), thanked the members of the Commission for the confidence they had placed in her and pledged her commitment to ensuring the success of the session. Noting the growing importance of the Commission, as reflected in the level of participation and the technical and professional qualifications of its participants, she stressed the need to be guided by the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, which were aimed at achieving practical global cooperation by addressing pressing crime problems and their effects on national and international progress, development and peace. Particular attention had to be paid to the problems of developing countries, bearing in mind the close relationships between crime and socio-economic conditions. While Member States should engage in multilateral global efforts in search of solutions, they should not neglect to take the necessary national measures to combat transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, money-laundering and the use of tax havens. That was one of the greatest challenges to humanity as it stood on the threshold of the twenty-first century.
4. In his introductory statement, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna noted that the third session represented a significant step in the direction envisaged by the international community at the Versailles Ministerial Meeting, bringing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme closer to a new phase, while still requiring further refinement and strengthening to become truly effective. Meeting after the conclusion of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Commission, as the preparatory body for the congresses, should pay particular attention to the organizational and substantive preparations. Reiterating his appreciation for the kind invitations of the Governments of Egypt and Tunisia to act as host to the Ninth Congress, he informed the Commission that, based on consultations between the two Governments, it had been agreed that the Ninth Congress would be held at Tunis. He thanked the

Governments that had contributed to the holding of the regional preparatory meetings, in particular the Governments of Costa Rica, Jordan, Thailand and Uganda. He also thanked the United Nations regional commissions and the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders for having contributed to the success of those meetings.

5. The Director-General also noted that, with the end of the cold war, society had become more open; the Ninth Congress - one of the first international events during the celebrations marking the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations - would take place in the context of challenging influences that were redefining the basis on which States had interacted for decades. The Ninth Congress not only should accomplish its institutional task at the technical level, but also should confront the policy implications of the above-mentioned epochal changes in its efforts to devise ways and means of safeguarding law and order and to identify the course of action necessary to keep crime under control, through the strengthening of international cooperation, the sharing of experiences and the provision of technical assistance.

6. The Director-General stated that many of the problems that countries faced and that needed an adequate response at the international level stemmed from the activities of organized crime syndicates, which had significantly spread their operations across the globe. He expressed his appreciation to the Italian Government for offering to act as host to the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime and the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach, organized in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Council, in an effort to ensure concerted action. The international community had an obligation to seek new and more effective means of cooperation and mutual assistance. The wish of the Commission to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to establish a stronger basis for international action could be fully realized only if there was a more adequate resource base, bridging the gap between the recommendations made at the substantive level and the action taken in terms of budgetary implications.

7. The breakdown of political and criminal justice systems in various countries was paving the way for flagrant disregard for any modicum of normative conduct, for gross violations of human rights and for the flourishing of criminality. The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme had the responsibility to respond, as experience in Cambodia, El Salvador and Somalia had demonstrated. Furthermore, more cooperation and coordination between international organizations working on crime-related issues had to be pursued, such as that which existed between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Given the natural link between crime and illicit drugs, especially in countries in transition, the merits of closer interaction between the two bodies were self-evident, as was the need to remedy the disproportion between the funding of the United Nations programmes in those areas.

8. The Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch noted there was an increased consciousness of the "common responsibility of all for the precarious fate of some". The blueprint for activities of the Commission had to be refined and further elaborated in a practical spirit. Things were moving fast, and the Commission was adapting to the pace, as evidenced by its recommendations on the forthcoming World Ministerial Conference and the Ninth Congress.

9. The Chief of the Branch recalled that, in the message he had sent from Cambodia to the Commission at its second session, he had referred to a recurrent theme heard in the villages of that country during the transition that the United Nations was assisting it in, namely that justice was a precondition for peace. As long as there was no justice, there would always be someone out in the jungle with a gun, looking for revenge. For that reason, the international community was looking to the Commission to help end the law of the jungle and to reinstate the rule of law, particularly in the interest of reinforcing democracy, pluralism and good governance.

B. Attendance

10. The session was attended by representatives of 37 states members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is given in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

11. At its 1st meeting, on 26 April, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Zenaida Osorio Vizcaino (Cuba)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Habib Ammar (Tunisia) Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Győző Somogyi (Hungary)

D. Agenda and organization of work

12. At its 1st meeting, on 26 April, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda, contained in document E/CN.15/1994/1 (see annex II to the present report).

13. Also at the 1st meeting, following statements by the representative of the United States of America and the Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, as well as by the Secretary, who made a correction to the organization of work, the Commission approved the organization of work for the session, contained in document E/CN.15/1994/L.1.

E. Documentation

14. The documents before the Commission at its third session are listed in annex III to the present report.

F. Consultations with non-governmental organizations

15. Written statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1) are listed in annex III to the present report.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members*

Australia: Geoffrey Dabb, Roslyn Simms, Mark Higgle

Austria: Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel, Irene Freudenschuss, Roland Miklau, Emil Tellian, Harald Tiegs, Gabriele Loidl, Irene Gartner, Fritz Zeder, Karl Drexler

Bolivia: Benjamin Miguel Harb, María Tamayo de Arnal, Alvaro Del Pozo Carafa

Brazil: Tereza Maria M. Quintella, Edmundo Alberto Branco de Oliveira, Antonio Humberto C. A. F. Braga, Marcelo Baumbach, Amauri Serralvo

Bulgaria: Antonina Stoyanova, Nikola Rachev

China: Wang Julu, Chen Shiqiu, Wang Lixian, Huang Yong-an, Lin Chongfei, Zhu Ji-qing, Guo Jian-an, Li Xiao-yi, Chen Min

Colombia: María Teresa Betancur de González, Beatriz Linares, Cesar Castillo Dussan, Astrid Valladares Martínez, Adriana Mendoza Agudelo, Sandra Ceballos Arevalo, Antonio José Cancino, Alicia Quijano Castro, Emilsen de Cancino

Cuba: Zenaida Osorio Vizcaino, Aracelys Careaga, Eliseo Zamora Hernandez

Finland: Teuvo Kallio, Matti Joutsen, Hanna Bjorkman

France: Marcel Tremeau, Daniel Labrosse, Marie-Pierre De Liège, Alain Putz, René Brégeon, Christophe Guilhou, Pierre Brethes, Antoine Buchet, Jean-Paul Duprat, Marie-Anne Chapelle, Dominique Ducrocq, Eliane Rinaldo

Germany: Karl Borchard, Konrad Hobe, Manfred Mohrenschlager, Alfred Protz, Rainer Hofmeyer, Jakob Haselhuber, Gerda Buchalla, Lorenz Bastian

Ghana: Kojo Amoo-Gottfried

Hungary: Károly Bard, Endre Bocz, Klára Nemethine Bokor, Mária Hajdu, Győző Somogyi

Indonesia: Muladi, Agus Tarmidzi, Harimas, Ghaffar Fadyl, Wenny Warauw, Zulkarnaen Yunus, Yusril A. Baharuddin, I. Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja

* Congo, Sierra Leone and Zaire were not represented at the session.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Seyed Mojtaba Arastou, Mehdi Mir Afzal, Esmaeil Afshari, Ali Mousavi

Italy: Liliana Ferraro, Alberto Schepisi, Vitaliano Esposito, Francesco Di Maggio, Gioacchino Polimeni, Eugenio Selvaggi, Livia Pomodoro, Maurizio Ludovici, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Bruno Frattasi, Vincenzo Granito, Claudio Vaccaro

Japan: Yuki Furuta, Jiro Ono, Tadanori Inomata, Takayuki Aonuma, Yasutoshi Murakami, Keisuke Senta, Akihisa Kato, Takayoshi Tsuda, Kunio Nakamura, Souichiro Isobe, Kunihiro Horiuchi, Tomoko Sasaki

Madagascar: Victor Ramanitra

Malawi: James Barnabas Kalaile, Rizine R. Mzikamanda, Esau C. Kalembe

Malaysia: Arshad Samsuri, Serap Salihudin, Tun Abdul Majid Tuniamzaii

Morocco: Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri, Omar Doumou, Mohamed Ouachrif, Ahmed El Ghernougui, Mohamed Arrouchi

Nicaragua: Xavier Arguello, Sonia Roa

Nigeria: Idowu Folami, Hassan Jega, Mclean Igonikon Omuso

Pakistan: Samuel Thomas Joshua, Farman Ullah

Paraguay: Carlos Peyrat, José Emilio Gorostiaga

Peru: Victor Pérez Liendo, Manuel Avila Traverso, Peter Camino Cannock

Philippines: Reynaldo O. Arcilla, Victoria S. Bataclan, Cicero C. Campos, Celia S. Leones, Faith Bautista

Poland: Jerzy Jansinski, Ireneusz Matela, Igor Dzialuk

Republic of Korea: See-Young Lee, Dae-Won Suh, Young-Ju Koh, Kie-Cheon Lee, Jung-Chan Kim, Youn Lee, Seong-Sik Lee

Russian Federation: Eugene Alexandrovich Abramov, Yuri V. Zaitzev, Vildar Ouzbekov, Alexandre V. Zmeevski, Miklail P. Beliakov, P. G. Gorodetski, Boris S. Avramenko, Victor Pavlov, Nataliya Yurievna Goltsova, Serguei Tarasenko, Anatoli G. Radachinski, Irina V. Tkachova

Sri Lanka: A. L. Abdul Azeez

Sudan: Abdelrahman Ibrahim Elkhailifa, Ali Khalid Elhussein, Abdalla M. A. Abdalla, Ali Ahmed Hamid

Tunisia: Habib Ammar, Ismail Ben Salah El Ayari, Taoufik Jabeur, Emna Lazoughli, Tahar Fellous Refat, Ezzeddine Gueddiche, Abdelhamid Ben Cheikh, Wajdi Ben Ahmed, Ahmed Chikhaoui

Uganda: Florence Mugasha, Joseph Etima, Lucian Tibaruha,
Richard Bisherurwa, Rosemary Semafumu

United Republic
of Tanzania: Elisabeth Mrema

United States
of America: Grant Smith, Beverly Zweibein, Michael Defeo,
Thomas A. Johnson, Thomas G. Martin, Carol Annette Petsonk,
Lois Schiffer, Eric E. Svendsen

Uruguay: Miguel Langon Cunarro, José D. Lissidini, Carlos Bentacour,
Roberto J. Melgar

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

United Nations

Centre for Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Affiliated regional institutes and associated institutes

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Australian Institute of Criminology, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Specialized agencies

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Commission of the European Communities, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States

Other organizations represented by observers

Palestine

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, World Assembly of Youth, Zonta International

Category II: All India Women's Conference, Amnesty International, Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, Defense for Children International Movement, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Howard League for Penal Reform, Human Rights Watch, International Association of Judges, International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, International Association of Penal Law, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), International Council of Jewish Women, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA), International Federation of Human Rights, International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, International Society for Criminology, International Society of Social Defense, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Prison Fellowship International (PFI), Save the Children Federation, World Jurist Association of the World Peace through Law Center, World Leisure and Recreation Association, World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau), World Society of Victimology, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Roster: International Council of Psychologists, International Lesbian and Gay Association

Annex II

AGENDA OF THE THIRD SESSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of priority themes, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1 on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including:
 - (a) The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;
 - (b) Violence against women;
 - (c) Preparations for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime.
4. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31.
5. Technical cooperation.
6. United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
7. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
8. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies and other entities.
9. Programme questions.
10. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Commission.
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its third session.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRD SESSION

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
A/CONF.169/PM.1/ Add.1	7	Discussion guide on demonstration and research workshops to be held at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.169/RPM.1/ Rev.1 and Corr.1	7	Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Bangkok, 17-21 January 1994
A/CONF.169/RPM.2	7	Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Kampala, Uganda, 14-18 February 1994
A/CONF.169/RPM.3 and Corr.1	7	Report of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 28 February-4 March 1994
A/CONF.169/RPM.4	7	Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, San José, Costa Rica, 7-11 March 1994
A/CONF.169/RPM.5	7	Report of the Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Amman, 20-24 March 1994
E/1994/13		Progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31
E/CN.15/1994/1	2	Provisional agenda
E/CN.15/1994/2	3	Progress made on the fourth and fifth surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, and other initiatives under way to acquire, process and distribute crime prevention and criminal justice data: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/3	3	Progress made in the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management, with emphasis on strengthening national capacities for the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/4	3	Status of the preparations for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/4/Add.1	3	Report on the meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Implementing Legislation to Foster Reliance on Model Treaties, held at Vienna, from 18 to 21 October 1993
E/CN.15/1994/4/Add.2	3	Report on the meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on More Effective Forms of International Cooperation against Transnational Crime, including Environmental Crime, held at Vienna, from 7 to 10 December 1993
E/CN.15/1994/4/Add.3	3	Conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Managing the Risk of Violence in a Criminal Justice System: A Framework of Analysis, held at Chicago, United States of America, from 18 to 20 August 1993: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/5	3	Proposals made by Member States on specific objectives and activities, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1 on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/6	5	Technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/7	6	United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/8	7	Progress made in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/9	8	Cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/10 and Corr.1	8	Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes: progress report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/10/Add.1	8	Nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
E/CN.15/1994/11	7	Note verbale dated 18 April 1994 from the Embassy of the Republic of Argentina to the United Nations Office at Vienna
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.1	7	Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Riyadh, from 24 to 25 January 1994
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.2 and Corr.1	7	Consolidation of the recommendations of the five regional preparatory meetings
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.3	7	Expert Group Meeting on Mass Media and Crime Prevention, Riyadh, 26-27 January 1994: report of the Rapporteur
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.4	3 (a)	Report of the International Meeting of Experts on the Use of Criminal Sanctions in the Protection of the Environment, Internationally, Domestically and Regionally, held at Portland, Oregon, United States of America, from 19 to 23 March 1994
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.5	6	Draft Questionnaire on the Use and Application of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.6	6	Draft Questionnaire on the Use and Application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.7	6	Draft Questionnaire on the Use and Application of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, including the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.8	6	Draft Questionnaire on the Use and Application of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.9	5	Operational activities completed by or proposed to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch since the second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (April 1993)
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.10	7	Proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.11	9	Approved revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/CRP.12	9	Note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.15/1994/INF/1	-	Information for participants
E/CN.15/1994/L.1		Proposed organization of work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session
E/CN.15/1994/L.2 and Add.1-6	11	Draft report of the Commission
E/CN.15/1994/L.3	6	Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.4	3	Italy: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.4/ Rev.1	3	Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Malta, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.5	3	Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Poland and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.5/ Rev.1	3	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Greece, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Turkey and United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.6	3	Italy: draft resolution

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/L.6/ Rev.1	3	Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United States of America and Uruguay: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.7	4	Austria: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.7/ Rev.1	4	Austria, Bolivia, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, Israel and Netherlands: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.8	3	Finland and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.8/ Rev.1	3	Finland, Germany, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Turkey and United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.9	4	Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Uganda: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.10	6	Draft resolution submitted by Habib Ammar (Tunisia), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations
E/CN.15/1994/L.11	3	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.11/ Rev.1	3	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/L.11/ Rev.2	3	Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.12	3	Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Tunisia: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.13	6	Report of the open-ended in-session working group on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, chaired by Habib Ammar (Tunisia), Vice-Chairman of the Commission
E/CN.15/1994/L.14	8	Angola, Egypt, Gambia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Malawi, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.15	8	Bolivia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.16	8	Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.17	6	Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.15/1994/L.18	4	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.9

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/L.19	3	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.5/Rev.1
E/CN.15/1994/L.20	7	Report of the informal open-ended working group on agenda item 7 (Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders)
E/CN.15/1994/L.21	6	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.3
E/CN.15/1994/L.22	3	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.12
E/CN.15/1994/L.23	8	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.15
E/CN.15/1994/L.24	8	Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft proposal
E/CN.15/1994/L.25	7	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations
E/CN.15/1994/L.26	3	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.4/Rev.1
E/CN.15/1994/L.27	3	Draft resolution submitted by Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel (Austria), Vice-Chairman of the Commission, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.15/1994/L.6/Rev.1
E/CN.15/1994/L.28	10	Provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/1	8	Statement submitted by Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (category II)
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/2	6	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), International Council of Women and Zonta International (category I); All-India Women's Conference, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Defense for Children International Movement, Howard League for Penal Reform, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, The International Association of Lions Clubs - Lions Club International, International Centre of Sociological Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies, International Federation of University Women, Italian Center of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Penal Reform International, Prison Fellowship International (PFI), The Salvation Army, World Leisure and Recreation Association (category II); and International Association of Residential and Community Alternatives (Roster)
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/3	7	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and Zonta International (category I); All India Women's Conference, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Abolitionist Federation, International Federation of University Women, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), The Salvation Army, World Federation of Methodist Women (WFMW) and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); and Helpage International and International Inner Wheel (Roster)

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/4	7	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) (category I); Arab Lawyers Union, International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, International Institute of Humanitarian Law and World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (category II); and International Association of Educators for World Peace, International Council for Distance Education and International Humanist and Ethical Union (Roster)
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/5	7	Statement submitted by Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (category II)
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/6	3	Statement submitted by the International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (category II)
E/CN.15/1994/NGO/7	6	Statement submitted by Human Rights Watch, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (category II)